

Rio Road tie-back levee under construction (Riverwood condos in background)

he residents and business people in the Crossroads and Mission Fields area of Carmel Valley waited with great interest all summer for the completion of the planning and construction of the levee at the upstream end of Rio Road where, in March of 1995, flood waters poured into the community. The levee was recently completed. Another part of the project included the lowering and armoring of a section of the levee across the river to allow flood waters to flow into the south overbank area, thus reducing the flood elevations in this reach of the river. The community can thank Clint Eastwood for agreeing to allow his property to receive the increased frequency of flooding.

The construction, which implements another major part of the MCWRA's Lower Carmel River Flood Control Project, was a joint effort of the residents (through the County Service Area #50 Advisory Committee), the County Public Works Department, Caltrans and the MCWRA.

Twice this winter, the project (photo above) has prevented flooding like that which occurred in 1995.

#### 319h SWRCB Grant Received

he MCWRA has received a grant from Cal/EPA through the State Water Resources Control Board's Nonpoint Source and Water Quality Planning Programs for an outreach and implementation plan for irrigation and fertilizer best management practices. The total budget for this grant is \$127,600 with an \$80,000 contribution from the state and matching MCWRA funds in the amount of \$47,600 for "in-kind" services. Project activities will begin on March 3, 1998, and end on July 31, 1999. This countywide outreach and education implementation plan will enhance efforts by and utilize information from the Monterey County Resource Conservation District, the U.C. Cooperative Extension, the Monterey County Agricultural Commissioner's office and others. Recommendations from the MCWRA Nitrate Technical Advisory Committee were integrated into the goals and objectives of this grant.

### Hydrogeology Workshop in March — WAC

he Water Awareness Committee (WAC) is hosting a basic hydrogeology workshop on March 19. This will be an all-day workshop in Salinas, and there will be room for about 100 attendees. Noted authorities Thomas Harter and Graham Fogg will provide a layperson's view of the dynamics of living and working with a ground water system. Local hydrogeology consultant Martin Feeney will provide insights on the challenges Monterey County faces. For more information or registration, please call Kimberley Wall at (408) 755-4860.

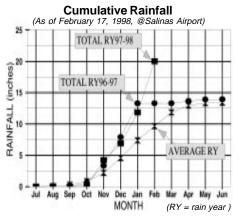
Visit our website at: www.moco.monterey.ca.us/~wacmc/index.htm

## **BOS Accepts CSIP Completion Certificate**

n February 10, 1998, the Monterey County Board of Supervisors accepted the completion certificate for the Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project (CSIP), which began construction in July 1995. The CSIP is currently delivering well water to approximately 20 customers. The project is operating under a one year warranty and will be ready for full operation in the spring of 1998. The MCWRA staff will be involved in monitoring warranty issues for the CSIP throughout 1998.

#### Speaking of El Niño...

he National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration Climate Prediction Center's outlook for an above average rain year over much of California, associated with an El Niño Southern Oscillation event, remains unchanged. Sea surface temperatures (SST) near the equator are now increasing as part of the normal annual cycle. SSTs offshore central California are 60.5 degrees F, approximately 5 degrees F higher than normal for this time of year. Increased storminess and wetter-than-normal conditions are expected over California and the southern tier of the United States until May-June when this, the potentially most powerful warm episode of all time, will return to normal.



# WATER RESOURCES QUARTERLY

Volume 9, Number 1 - Winter 1998

Purpose: To inform the water users and stakeholders of the MCWRA's activities.

#### MCWRA Geared Up for 1998

he Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA) Board members and staff, together, established goals and objectives for 1998 activities at the MCWRA Strategic Plan meeting held at Rancho Cañada in Carmel Valley on January 20.

#### 1998 MCWRA Goals

- Develop and implement solutions to seawater intrusion, nitrate contamination and basin overdraft
- Identify community priorities and provide leadership, communication and education
- Enhance MCWRA capability, accountability, credibility and efficiency
- Review and enhance operations and maintenance of existing facilities and programs

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#### Flow Capacity in Salinas River Channel Increased

In the mid-morning of February 9, the Salinas River peaked during one of the recent storms. The river was high and the current was swift at the Highway 68 bridge (photo). Preliminary investigations have indicated that the capacity of the Salinas River at the Highway 68 bridge increased significantly compared to the flows during the floods in 1995. This increase is likely due to channel maintenance work (sandbar and vegetation removal) done by property owners and growers under the Regional 404 Permit.

Additional investigation will be done by the MCWRA to confirm this good news. When the current data has been reviewed, a graphic comparison will be made of the channel capacity before and after the channel maintenance work was done.



The Salinas River at the Highway 68 bridge

#### Mail Ballots on Proposed Assessment Sent Out to Property Owners

In compliance with Proposition 218, the MCWRA has sent out mail ballots to all property owners in Assessment Zone 2A in the Salinas Valley. The MCWRA is proposing a new assessment to support existing Water Quality, Water Conservation and Nitrate Outreach programs. The MCWRA has identified a shortfall of funds of \$552,000 per year to carry out these programs, within the guidelines of Proposition 218.

Property owners are being urged to turn in their ballots no later than 4:00 pm, Tuesday, April 14, 1998, when the Monterey County Board of Supervisors will hold a public hearing and order the tabulation of the ballots.

#### A Special Report

"Challenge '98: Public Process Regarding Proposition 218 Results in Reduction of Current Water Standby Charges and Proposal for New Assessment" page 3

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# 1998 Irrigation and Nutrient Management Conference

he MCWRA held its seventh annual conference on Irrigation and Nutrient Management in Salinas on February 26,1998. Speakers included university researchers and industry representatives. Topics discussed included:

- Results of recent nitrogen fertilizer trials for cool season vegetable crops
- Results of field demonstration projects to improve fertilizer use efficiency
- Buying a drip system Is it just plastic or are there performance differences?
- Fertility management of vegetable crops
- Purchasing a quality drip irrigation system — Making an informed choice
- Fertigation principles and applications
- Improving soil structure for water and nutrient management

An exhibitors' trade fair, which regularly attracts growers and crop consultants from throughout the Central Coast, ran concurrently with the conference. For more information about this annual conference, please call Danyal Kasapligil at (408) 755-4860.

#### Please Use Water Wisely

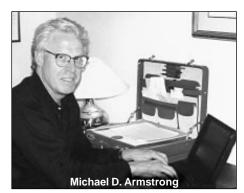
A message from MCWRA and the Water Awareness Committee of Monterey County, Inc.

**General Manager's Note:** 

#### 1998 Challenges Ahead

n 1998, the Agency will confront several critically-important issues. This year will undoubtedly see several significant challenges and opportunities for the Agency and County communities. The question of retaining local control over Salinas Valley water supplies and moving toward local solutions will be squarely addressed in 1998.

- Agency staff and Directors have worked closely with key interest groups over many months toward understanding past benefits provided by the dams and reservoirs. The Historical Benefits Analysis process is nearly complete and is yielding some useful information. We must now determine how we move forward into discussions of the distribution of benefits and costs from new projects.
- Actions by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) in 1998 have recently become less clear. Our most recent understanding is that the SWRCB will not hold evidentiary hearings in Salinas to hear from Valley residents in order to determine what course of action the State will pursue regarding adjudication. SWRCB spokesperson, Fran Virtulli, indicated the SWRCB's support of recent actions by this Agency.
- The Agency is developing a project EIR for the Salinas Valley Water Project. This "project" is actually a series of projects proposed to increase reservoir operational flexibility and storage, and to transfer and store water from the reservoirs and the River for use in lieu of ground water pumping by coastal area agricultural and urban use groups. After more than two years of developing and sharing information and building consensus and credibility, in 1998 we should squarely address the most important question: Can this community exercise self-determination and agree on a feasible course of action born of consensus, burden-sharing and a



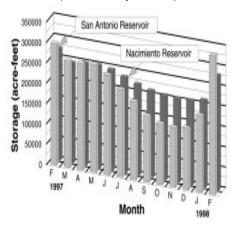
desire to solve its water resources problems? Many of us believe this is within our grasp.

1998 will bring numerous other challenges for the Agency. We will continue to find ways to enhance our communication, accessibility, efficiency and credibility with those we serve.

- The Board of Supervisors has established a new citizens' Ad Hoc Committee for North Monterey County to work with the Agency and County staffs to develop a comprehensive water resource management plan for North County.
- The Agency will complete a Mail Ballot Proceeding under the requirements of Proposition 218 and ask Salinas Valley property owners to consider supporting three existing programs: water quality, conservation and nitrate management. This mail ballot process will be the first for the County.
- The Board of Directors will continue to review each of the Agency's zones and recommend appropriate modifications to ensure the benefits - assessment/charges relationship is correct.

The Agency is better equipped in 1998 to accomplish these challenging tasks in an open, public process as a direct result of the contributions of many people, including those who continue to who work closely with the Board of Directors and staff.

#### Reservoir Storage (As of February 18, 1998)



#### **Reservoir Conditions**

n February 18, 1998, Lake San Antonio storage was 280,000 acre-feet. The lake was 15 miles long with a surface area of 4,867 acres. Releases were being made at a rate of 2,000 cfs.

Lake Nacimiento storage was 341,000 acre-feet. The lake had a surface area of 5,460 acres and was over 17 miles in length. Releases were being made at a rate of 5,400 cfs.

#### Flood Protection for Harrison Road

f you drove down Harrison Road just north of Russell Road during the latter part of 1997, you may have noticed the heavy construction activities in the area. These were all part of the Harrison Road Drainage Project, which was designed to prevent Harrison Road from flooding and to route flow into a drainage pond next to what used to be 84 Lumber. During recent storms, the project has worked very well - catching the water along Harrison Road and diverting it to nearby Santa Rita Creek.



Completed project draining storm water along
Harrison Road



Recent storm water flow in the Ralph Lane drainage ditch has improved since the MCWRA's maintenance crew removed silt wherever property owners granted access. More work is needed, and it can only be done with property owner approval. The MCWRA continues to seek easements from Ralph Lane property owners.



anyal Kasapligil (MCWRA) and Stuart Styles (Cal Poly) demonstrated the importance of "catch-can" distribution uniformity at the sprinkler irrigation management and equipment maintenance field day. Determination of irrigation needs and how to improve the uniformity of water applied by sprinkler systems were the main topics covered at this hands-on workshop. Other workshops in this series were application of fertilizers through irrigation systems, and filters for drip irrigation. Funding support for these workshops is provided by a grant received by the MCWRA from the Fertilizer Research and Education Program.

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#### MCWRA's **Water Conservation** Programs (Continued)

- and some helpful tips - that pertain to renters and residents.

MCWRA has been an active participant in the Water Awareness Committee of Monterey County, Inc. (WAC), for over 10 years. The WAC's public education programs include in-school education for all ages, tours, water issue seminars, advertisements, conservation education materials, and informational displays at community events. Through the cooperation of its supporting agencies, the WAC is able to accomplish far more than any of its members could, acting alone.

#### Agricultural

The MCWRA's agricultural water conservation/management program concentrates on outreach and education activities which focus on improving irrigation and fertility management for crop production. Formal educational programs offered on these issues include workshops, classes, demonstration projects, conferences and trade fairs. The Agency has obtained grant funding for many of these activities from the Fertilizer Research and Education Program (California Department of Food and Agriculture) and the State Water Resources Control Board.

Other MCWRA services include onsite grower assistance and evaluation and recommendation programs designed to help growers increase irrigation efficiency. Many of these activities integrate the conservation aspects of irrigation efficiency and nutrient management in order to reduce nitrate contamination of our ground water resources. The annual water conservation plans that growers submit reflect the progress made on this front.

For more information, please call Kimberley Wall at (408) 755-4860.

#### **Purpose of Water Quality Monitoring Program**

he purpose of the monitoring program over the last 50 years has been to enable us to examine changes in ground and surface water quality over time. Increases in the salinity of ground and surface water over time indicate how human and natural activities are impacting the water resources used for drinking, agriculture, industry, recreational and commercial purposes. Seawater intrusion, increased nutrients (in the form of phosphates and nitrates) and naturally occurring minerals are monitored; values are compared to drinking standards and agricultural water suitability. Impacts on water sources are evaluated so water management actions can be taken to protect the water sources for beneficial uses.

For more information call Kathy Thomasberg at (408) 755-4860.

#### **Landmark Legislation**

Water quality is not a new concern. The following legislation was the first of its kind; each has evolved into the vast network of protective measures used today.

1957 - California Water Plan

1972 - Federal Clean Water Act

1974 - Federal Safe Drinking **Water Act** 

1975 - Water Quality Control Plan, Central Coastal Basin



Drip irrigation filter workshop held at Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo

#### **Frequently Asked Ouestions**

#### What are the functions of the MCWRA's Water Quality Programs?

- monitor surface and ground water
- determine if quality is degrading
- protect present and future water supplies

#### Why is water quality so important

- ▶ 95 percent of all water used in Monterey County is ground water
- we use it for drinking water
- commercial and industrial businesses use it
- we use it for growing our crops
- these thriving businesses provide jobs, so our local economy relies
- ▶ our families' good health relies on

#### What will MCWRA's Water Quality Program do for me and my family?

- assure good quality water through continued monitoring
- protect drinking water for today and the future
- protect water for business uses

#### What will happen if the water quality is not monitored?

- water may become unsuitable for drinking, agriculture and/or business uses
- no one will know how far seawater intrusion has moved inland
- local control of water may be lost
- trusted partner in water management industry may be lost

#### Who uses and benefits from the water quality information?

- the water users of the community
- MCWRA (to make sound water resource decisions for protection of the aquifers)
- local, regional and state water resource managers and protection agencies

#### **Special Report on Challenge '98:** Public Process Regarding Proposition 218 Results in Reduction of Current Water Standby Charges and Proposal for New Assessment

nown as the "Right to Vote on Taxes Act," Proposition 218 is a California Constitutional Amendment passed by the voters in November 1996. This new law requires landowner approval for assessments, fees and charges levied as a result of property ownership, and requires that

Because the MCWRA is funded mostly from assessments and Water Standby Charges, the impact of Proposition 218 on MCWRA funding sources is significant.

new assessments be proportionate to special benefits received. The effect on the MCWRA from Proposition 218 is significant, because most

of the MCWRA funding comes from assessments for flood control zones and from Water Standby Charges in Zones 2 and 2A in the Salinas Valley.

Proposition 218 does, however, provide exemptions for existing assessments which relate to the operations and maintenance of water and flood control facilities, in that no approval process is required unless an increase in assessment rates is proposed. Beginning July 1, 1997, Water Standby Charges may not be used for anything other than operations and maintenance expenses of the physical facilities (such as flood

Water Standby Charges can no longer be used to fund programs that are not directly related to operations and maintenance.

control levees and dams/reservoirs), without obtaining landowner approval. Simply put, this means that programs totalling \$1.7 million in

the MCWRA's budget for FY 1996/97, including the Basin Management Planning process, water conservation, nitrate management, planning services, and ground water quality monitoring, can no longer be funded through Zone 2A Water Standby Charges, unless approved by landowners.

The requirements of Proposition 218 became effective on July 1, 1997. Because the MCWRA received a lump sum annexation fee payment from Marina Coast Water District to finance the Basin Manage-

ment Planning

activities for FY

1997/98, the im-

pact of Proposi-

tion 218 on the

MCWRA's bud-

get was avoided

informal, as-

needed basis.

with recommen-

dations reached

by consensus.

An Ad Hoc

committee of

the Board of Di-

rectors was

formed, which

The Challenge '98 Plan was created to refine the MCWRA budget and develop new funding sources to fully comply with Proposition 218.

for one year. Since May 1997, the MCWRA has been working through a process called "Challenge '98" to develop new funding sources which could be put into place by July 1, 1998.

After the Challenge '98 Plan was approved by the Board of Directors in June 1997, the MCWRA worked through an open public process, where "task teams" were formed from volunteers from the community, the MCWRA Board of Directors, and staff from the MCWRA and County departments. Task Team meetings were held on an

The open, public process was focused on task teams made up of MCWRA staff, Board members and volunteers from the Salinas Valley community.

met on an as-needed basis to review the progress of the Task Teams and the Challenge '98 process as a whole.

One of the first tasks identified in the Challenge '98 Plan was to obtain community input regarding the MCWRA's programs and services. This was a "reality check," in that the MCWRA Board of Directors and staff felt that new funding mechanisms should be structured to match the priorities of the Salinas Valley community. The task team worked through a process of describing the current MCWRA programs and priorities, utilizing the 1997/98 MCWRA bud-

The MCWRA asked for a "reality check" on back regarding how the community felt about its existing programs and priorities for the future.

get, and requesting feedthose programs and priorities. The MCWRA worked with the Monterey County Farm

Bureau, the Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association, the Salinas Valley Water Coalition, and the MCWRA's Urban Water Advisory Committee to distribute the information and request feedback from a variety of agricultural and urban representatives in the Salinas Valley.

The results of this community input process were significant and are summarized in the following major points:

1. The MCWRA should refine its budget so that operations and maintenance expenses are specifically limited to operations of the reservoirs. Water Standby Charges should then be set (reduced) to cover only those specific expenses; consequently, the Water Standby Charges would be exempt un-

The majority of existing MCWRA programs were supported, although the MCWRA was encouraged to find ways to reduce costs.

der Proposition 218 and would not require an assessment ballot approval process (unless or until they are proposed to be increased).

Recommendations regarding which programs should be considered as operations and maintenance expenses were provided.

2. The majority of current programs of the MCWRA were supported by the community. However, the MCWRA was urged to pursue ways to reduce costs.

(Continued next page)

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#### Special Report on Challenge '98 (Continued)

- 3. Community members felt that costs for Development Services (review and handling of County development applications and projects) should be paid fully through the County-wide Fund and permit fees, not from Salinas Valley assess-
- 4. The MCWRA was urged to move the Basin Management Planning process directly to a project-level analysis, and complete the Project EIR as soon as possible.

After feedback was received on current MCWRA programs and priorities, a model budget" was developed which reflected the recommended changes. MCWRA programs considered operations and maintenance (O&M) expenses

Through refinements in the budget, exisiting Water Standby Charges are expected to be reduced by about 30% starting July 1, 1998.

were refined as suggested; the remaining expenses to be funded by Water Standby Charges were shown to be reduced signifi-

cantly. Consequently, the Water Standby Charges are anticipated to be reduced by about 30%, from \$8.12 per irrigated acre and \$2.03 per 1/4 acre or less single family dwelling, to about \$5.70 per irrigated acre and \$1.43 per 1/4 acre or less single family dwelling for fiscal year 1998/99. The final determination regarding Water Standby Charges for fiscal year 1998/99 will be made through the MCWRA budget process in March/April 1998.

The MCWRA has a number of programs that are considered "non-O&M," which are technical support services such

The Challenge '98 process identified a funding need of \$552,000 per year for the existing Water Quality, Water Conservation and Nitrate Outreach programs.

as ground water extraction reporting, annual data reports, water quality monitoring, analysis and reporting, water conservation activities, cloud seeding, well permits and nitrate

education. These programs are funded through General Revenues in Zone 2A, which include ad valorem (property) taxes, fees and royalties. Because several programs were reclassified from O&M to non-O&M through the Challenge '98 process. an anticipated shortfall of funds of about \$552,000 per year was identified. This need for additional funding was identified specifically for the existing Water Quality, Water Conservation and Nitrate Outreach programs. A recommendation was then developed for a new assessment to raise \$552,000 per year to fund these programs.

The new assessment is proposed as

- Total amount assessed: \$552,000 per year, starting July 1, 1998
- Sunset clause: Assessment shall end after three years (June 30, 2001) at which time the funding needs of the MCWRA will be re-evaluated
- Annual adjustment: Assessment rate may be increased each year by the same percentage as Monterey County employee salaries and benefits, not to exceed 4 percent increase per year
- Collection: Assessment shall be collected through property tax billings by the Monterey County Tax Collector
- Assessment rates: Assessment shall be collected at the following rates for each land use category:

Irrigated Acreage: \$1.67/acre Single Family Dwelling: \$2.26/parcel Multi-Family Dwelling: \$0.588/unit Commercial: \$10.17/parcel Industrial: \$161.82/parcel

In developing the new assessment to fund existing Water Quality/Conservation/ Nitrate Outreach activities, a number of things were considered, such as the benefits of these programs to urban and agricultural communities, the duration of the assessment and annual adjustment

Proposition 218 requires that all new

or increased assessments must be approved by the property owners through a mail ballot process. The amount of the proposed assessment for each identified

A new assessment is proposed to fund these programs, which would cost \$1.67 per irrigated acre, or \$2.26 per single-family dwelling, in the Salinas Vallev.

parcel is calculated and provided by written notice to the record owner of each parcel. The written notice must contain the total amount of the

assessment, the amount proposed to be assessed to the owner's parcel, the duration of payments, the reason for the assessment and the basis on which the assessment was calculated. Each notice

A written notice and mail ballot are required for propertyowner approval of the new assessment.

mailed to record owners of affected parcels must contain an assessment ballot so that the owner can indi-

cate his or her support or opposition to the proposed assessment. Each notice must also contain the date, time and location of a public hearing on the proposed assessment, as well as a disclosure statement that the existence of a majority protest will result in the assessment not being imposed.

A public hearing on the proposed assessment must be held not less than 45 days after the notices are mailed. At the

The returned ballots are weighted according to the proportion of the total assessment amount for each parcel. If a simple majority of the weighted ballots are in support of the new assessment, it can be imposed by the MCWRA.

the Board of Supervisors must consider all protests against the proposed assessment and tabulate the assessment ballots.The MCWRA cannot impose an assessment if there is a majority protest, which will

public hearing.

exist if the majority of the assessment ballots received oppose the assessment. In

#### **Special Report on** Challenge '98 (Continued)

tabulating the assessment ballots, the ballots shall be weighted according to the proportional financial obligation of the affected property. If a simple majority of the ballots received, weighted as required, are in support of the new assessment, it can be imposed by the MCWRA.

The MCWRA will comply with these requirements of Proposition 218. On February 20, 1998, each property owner in Zone 2A was mailed a notice of the proposed Water Quality/Conservation/Nitrate Outreach assessment, with a ballot to return to the County Elections Department. A Public Hear-

Assessment notices and ballots were mailed to each property owner in Zone 2A on February 20, 1998; ballots must of Supervisors be returned by April 14, 1998, to be counted.

ing of the Board of Supervisors will be held on April 14, 1998, where the Board will consider protests to the new assessment and order the tabula-

tion of the ballots. It is likely that the results of the tabulation will be reported to the Board of Supervisors on April 21, 1998. The MCWRA will then be able to finalize the budget for next fiscal year, once the results of the mail ballot process are reported.

The process to refine the MCWRA budget and develop new funding sources to comply with Proposition 218 has been a challenge. The MCWRA and members of the Salinas Valley community have worked together to develop workable solutions to this problem. Even though the results of the mail ballot will not be known until mid-April 1998, the Challenge '98 process has been a positive experience for the MCWRA. It has been the catalyst in the creation of open, working relationships between the MCWRA and the community it serves.

Questions regarding the Challenge '98 process, Proposition 218 and the mail ballot process can be directed to Margo Nottenkamper at (408) 755-4860.

#### What Do MCWRA's **Water Conservation Programs Do?**

anaging our finances efficiently is a daily concern **★ Y ★** for most of us. What are we getting for our money? Is the effort worth the cost? If the effort is water conservation, the answer is,

Even though, at times, water may seem to be abundant, Monterey County has a long-term water supply problem. In the Salinas Valley. more water is being pumped out of the ground water supply than nature - and the County's reservoirs - can replace. Water conservation is a way of life for those of us who live and work in Monterey County.

The urban and agricultural water conservation programs, together, work toward increasing water use efficiency in Monterey County, via:

- education,
- promotion of new technology,
- implementation of annual conservation planning, and
- replacement of inefficient water fixtures with state-of-the-art equipment.

This is a long-term – even lifelong – project. Due to the efforts and expenditures you, the water users of Monterey County, have made, water use efficiency has been steadily increasing over the years. By using water as efficiently as we can, we reduce ground water pumping. Reduced ground water pumping can slow seawater intrusion and the migration of other contaminants. The slower we draw the water out of the ground water system, the faster the water levels can rise with the help of natural and augmented recharge.

How do MCWRA's water conservation programs help to increase water use efficiency and reduce ground water pumping?

#### Urban

Last year, the MCWRA enacted a progressive water conservation ordinance. This ordinance outlines a wide variety of water waste restrictions and establishes new guidelines for the plumbing retrofit program. As older homes are sold or renovated, their high water-use plumbing fixtures are replaced with state-of-the-art water-saving fixtures. Ultra low flush toilets save between two and five gallons of water per flush over the older-style toilets, and low flow showerheads save about three gallons per minute over their predecessors.

Water conservation planning is an important facet of managing an efficient water supply company, commercial business or industry. The MCWRA requires the annual renewal of water conservation plans from 'water suppliers.' This commitment reinforces the importance of water conservation measures and allows for flexibility in their implemen-

Education of Monterey County's water users, young and old, is really the key to water conservation. Informational booklets, prepared especially for the residents and businesses of Monterey County, are available from the MCWRA free of charge. One booklet summarizes best management practices for urban water use; another summarizes the water conservation regulations (Continued next page)